



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 11, 1902

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	0
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KOLOA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	22
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, June 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 25, 1902:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 19, steamship, crew, 33; passengers from this port, 8; passengers in transit, 3; baggage disinfected, 5 pieces. June 20, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 21, steamship *España*; crew, 5; passengers from this port, 11; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 11 pieces.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Sanitary conditions and inspection of vessels—Reported plague on British steamship City of Perth at Dunkirk.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 14, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

June 9, the steamship *Washington*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 744 steerage passengers and 75 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 60 steerage passengers was advised.

June 11, the steamship *Nord America*, of the Veloce line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 512 steerage passengers and 125 pieces of large baggage; 750 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 29 steerage passengers was advised.

June 12, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 820 steerage passengers and 195 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 21 steerage passengers was advised.

June 14, the steamship *America*, of the Fabre line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 299 steerage passengers and 62 pieces of large baggage; 650 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 11 steerage passengers was advised.

June 14, the steamship *Perugia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,074 steerage passengers and 224 pieces of large baggage; 1,400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 35 steerage passengers was advised.

June 14, the steamship *Cambroman*, of the Dominion Line, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 1,153 steerage passengers and 292 pieces of large baggage; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 78 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended June 14, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

Bubonic plague in Europe.

News reports give detailed accounts from Dunkirk of several cases of bubonic plague on board the steamship *City of Perth*, arrived at that port. The first case appeared during the passage from Calcutta, six days out. The next day another case developed. Arriving at Dunkirk, the vessel was put in quarantine where other cases have appeared.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 21, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

June 16, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 445 steerage passengers and 84 pieces of large baggage; 630 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 34 steerage passengers was advised.

June 18, the steamship *Sicilia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 856 steerage passengers and 35 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 64 steerage passengers was advised.

June 19, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 561 steerage passengers and 61 pieces of large baggage; 620 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 41 steerage passengers was advised.

July 11, 1902

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended June 21, 1902, the following ship was inspected:

June 17, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 230 steerage passengers; 350 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 41 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended June 21, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 4 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued by this office during the week ended June 7, 1902. Five vessels were inspected, carrying 1,290 passengers and 519 crew; 511 steerage passengers were bathed, and 705 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd. One steerage passenger, suffering from measles, was not permitted to ship. During the past week there were reported, in this city, 1 case of smallpox, 3 cases of enteric fever, 3 cases of diphtheria, and 2 cases of dysentery, with no deaths from any of the above causes.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Cholera in Saga Ken.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended June 14, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels with a total personnel of 549 crew and 760 passengers; 424 steerage passengers were bathed, and 529 pieces of steerage baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd. The port of Yokohama is free from quarantinable disease.

As has been feared for some time, cholera has secured a foothold on Japanese territory. The latest reports show, since the outbreak of the disease, a total of 26 cases with 8 deaths, as occurring in Saga Ken, a prefecture of the island of Kyushyu, not far from Nagasaki. Little or no freight, it seems, originating in the affected district is shipped from the port of Yokohama. A considerable number of emigrants for the United States from the island of Kyushyu take passage from this port. In view of the decidedly grave aspect of affairs, I am enforcing paragraph 5 of Article V of the regulations, as regards passengers for the United States, whose passports show them to be registered in Saga Ken.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.